

# MONTANA ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

July 2003

## UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY

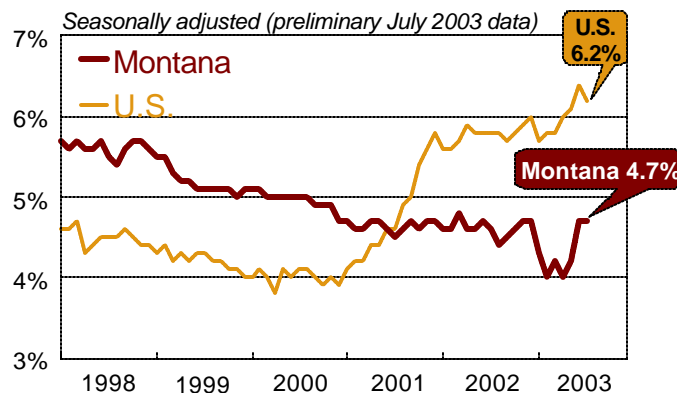
*Not seasonally adjusted*

	July 2002	July 2003*
UNITED STATES	5.9%	6.3%
MONTANA	4.0%	4.2%
Cascade **	4.0%	3.5%
Missoula **	3.4%	4.3%
Yellowstone **	3.4%	3.4%
Beaverhead	3.2%	3.2%
Big Horn	14.3%	15.3%
Blaine	5.4%	4.6%
Broadwater	3.9%	3.7%
Carbon	3.3%	2.8%
Carter	1.8%	2.3%
Chouteau	2.2%	2.5%
Custer	2.4%	2.5%
Daniels	2.2%	1.7%
Dawson	2.4%	1.9%
Deer Lodge	6.2%	5.6%
Fallon	2.7%	1.8%
Fergus	3.7%	3.8%
Flathead	4.2%	5.0%
Gallatin	2.1%	2.1%
Garfield	2.2%	1.0%
Glacier	9.5%	12.0%
Golden Valley	4.6%	4.6%
Granite	5.3%	4.7%
Hill	4.1%	4.3%
Jefferson	3.4%	3.8%
Judith Basin	3.5%	3.3%
Lake	6.4%	5.9%
Lewis & Clark	4.2%	3.9%
Liberty	3.0%	2.0%
Lincoln	9.9%	12.3%
McCone	1.0%	1.1%
Madison	2.4%	2.9%
Meagher	3.8%	3.3%
Mineral	6.7%	6.4%
Musselshell	6.4%	5.6%
Park	2.9%	3.3%
Petroleum	0.6%	3.8%
Phillips	3.8%	3.9%
Pondera	4.5%	5.8%
Powder River	1.4%	1.1%
Powell	5.1%	4.9%
Prairie	3.9%	1.1%
Ravalli	4.2%	4.5%
Richland	5.0%	3.8%
Roosevelt	8.6%	8.3%
Rosebud	7.8%	6.9%
Sanders	6.4%	6.5%
Sheridan	2.4%	3.1%
Silver Bow	5.1%	5.0%
Stillwater	3.2%	2.7%
Sweet Grass	2.4%	2.4%
Teton	3.0%	2.6%
Toole	2.7%	3.2%
Treasure	2.4%	2.4%
Valley	3.3%	3.4%
Wheatland	3.0%	2.9%
Wibaux	2.1%	2.7%

\*July 2003 rate preliminary  
 \*\* Cascade=Great Falls MSA  
 Missoula= Missoula MSA  
 Yellowstone=Billings MSA

## JULY 2003 HIGHLIGHTS

### Unemployment

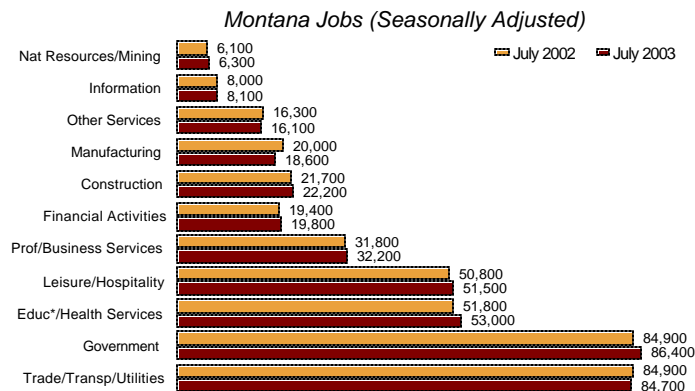


Montana's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate continues to be lower than the U.S. rate. The state's July unemployment of 4.7 percent was 1.5 percentage points lower than the nation's.

### Earnings

Average weekly earnings for Montana's private sector production workers were up 4.1 percent over the year for July, outpacing the 2.1 percent over-the-year increase in U.S. inflation.

### Nonag Payroll Employment



\*Private educational services. (Public education is included in the government sector.)

Montana's seasonally-adjusted, nonagricultural payroll employment was up about 3,200 jobs (0.8 percent) over the year for July. The largest over-the-year gains were in government, private education & health services, leisure & hospitality, construction, financial activities and professional & business services.

## CENSUS 2000

### Workers commuting from another state

Census 2000 information just released shows counts of workers commuting to work in Montana from out of state.

C 437 out-of-state commuters travel to Big Horn County to work (9.2 percent of Big Horn County's labor force).

C 27 out-of-state commuters travel to Wibaux County to work (6.6 percent of Wibaux County's labor force).

C 39 out-of-state commuters travel to Carter County to work (5.4 percent of Carter County's labor force).

For more information, visit the Montana Census and Economic Information Center website at <http://ceic.commerce.state.mt.us>

## ONLINE AT

Research & Analysis Bureau

Workforce Services Division

Montana Dept. of Labor & Industry

840 Helena Ave.

P.O. Box 1728

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406-444-2430

FAX 406-444-2638

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<http://rad.dli.state.mt.us/>

## MAIL OR E-MAIL?

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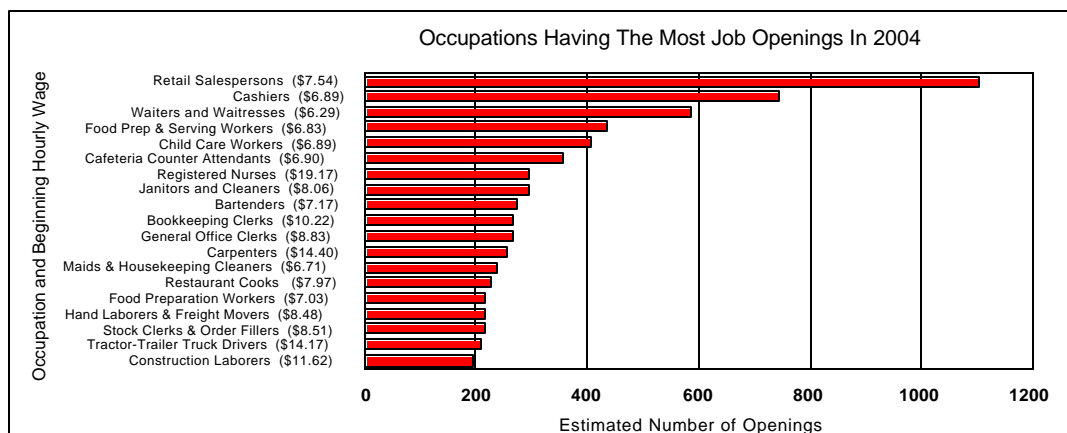
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## WHERE THE MONTANA JOB OPENINGS ARE IN 2004



♦Short-term occupational projections recently published by the Research and Analysis Bureau suggest most of the job openings next year will be in low-paying occupations.

♦Of the 19 occupations predicted to have 200 or more openings, 14 are expected to pay the average entry-level worker less than \$10 an hour.

♦Three of the five higher-paying occupations involve long-haul truck driving or construction trades.

♦These lower-paying jobs require little formal training, are found in all economic sectors and are mostly concentrated in retail trade, including eating and drinking places, plus other portions of the tourism industry such as lodging and recreational services.

♦The only career in the top 19 occupations requiring a university degree is a registered nurse. Montana law requires all registered nurses graduate from a certified nursing program with a minimum three years training.

**Note:** Montana's short-term occupational projections are limited to occupations and careers requiring less than a bachelor's degree, little or no experience and working for someone else. A complete list of the 400 short-term occupations, compiled by the Research and Analysis Bureau's Statistician Bob Liffing, can be found on our website at: [ourfactsyourfuture.org](http://ourfactsyourfuture.org)

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Return in 5 days to:  
Research & Analysis Bureau  
Workforce Services Division  
Montana Department of  
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